NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE WEDNESDAY, JULY, 30, 1873

Washington, Tuesday, July 29, 1873. The employes of the Board of Public Works are being

paid off, half in cash and half in bonds, of the denomina-

tion of \$50, issued by authority of the act for extending

the time of payment of special assessments and for other

purposes. These bonds bear 8 per cent interest, and

represent one of the new devices for raising money by

the authorities here. Bonds of various denominations, representing improvements made but not paid for, are

coming into general use among contractors as a sort of

depreciated wild-cat currency.

The question of salaries of post-masters will come be-

fore the Court of Claims at its full session. A large number of post-masters holding minor officers, the ap-

pointments to which are not Presidential, being made

firmation by the Senate, are sending statements of their

affairs to a business firm in this city, and claiming an

increase of salary. The Department holds that it is not authorized to revise the salaries of post-masters, except

THE OHIO GOVERNORSHIP.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION-SPECULA-

TIONS ON THE CANDIDATES-LEADING DEMOCRATS

COLUMBUS, July 29 .- A large number of

lelegates to the Convention to-morrow have already

arrived and a good attendance from all portions of the

State will be here. All the counties will be well

represented. The active movers favor the nomina-

tion of a full ticket and the adoption of a

platform. A thoroughly new organization, free from

any attempt at an appearance of trading with any ex-

isting organization is their ardent desire. Gen. Brinker-

hoff says the new party will advocate free trade, and he

thinks that if they nominate a ticket and issue a proper

declaration of principles, they are certain of the

support of such papers as The Nation and

Chicago Tribune, and that their platform will

be accepted and indersed by leading men in other

parts of the country. Since the positive with-

drawal of Judge Caldwell, attention has centered upon

Chilton A. White of Brown County and Judge Collins as

candidates for Governor. A. S. Pratt is mentioned as a

Farmers' candidate, and N. S. Townshend is also talked

of, but the strongest are the last two named above.

A number of leading Democrats are present,

trump, Dodds, and Caring, but they are look-ers on. Many here are holding back to await the result. The Convention will be called

to order by Mr. Cunningham of Allen County. George

E. Pugh will be temporary Chairman, and possibly

Chilton A. White will be made permanent President.

The Liberal Republicans held an informal meeting to-

night, at which an unanimous sentiment prevailed in

favor of the formation of a new party and the nomina

A CAUCUS HELD-THE ALLEN COUNTY MOVEMENT

COLUMBUS, July 29 .- The Liberal Republi-

INDORSED.

among them Senator Thurman, Messrs.

in exceptional cases, until next year

PRESENT.

by the Postmaster-General alone, without requiring con

IPROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. TORONTO, July 26,-Though the official investigation into this affair might be described as being in a state of coma, much fresh and important evidence has come out in connection with it during the last few days. This for the most part is favorable to the Government, and with the aid of that evidence it needs no prophet to guess about the exact truth of the matter. The Opposition newspapers having made out a case against the Government which cre-ated a kind of political panic, a reaction has set in, and the Ministerial newspaper organs are now in possession of a pretty good defense. While the fact remains that the members of the Government received large sums of money to use during the elections, it is clear that they have been charged on a wrong But, instead of anticipating conclus shall put the latest phases of the case in their historical

The charge against the Government substantially is that the charter for the construction of the Canada Pacific Railroad was given to Sir Hugh Allan in consideration of his furnishing a large sum of money to be used in "buying" the constituencies at the general elections. The leading evidence adduced is, first, certain documents proving that large sums of money actually passed between Sir Hugh Allan and leading members of the Government; and, second, a statement by McMulien connecting this with certain intrigues of which he was cognizant for obtaining that charter. The defense aims at the invalidation of McMullen's statement, and seeks to prove that the money used in the elections had nothing whatever to do with the Pacific Charter. Mr. McMullen, in his that Sir F. Hincks received an indefinite loan of \$10,000 that Attorney-General Onimet got \$6,000; that the proprietors of La Minerce, a French Canadian newspaper, was suborned for \$4,000, and that the proprietors of The Montreal Gazette had named their price to Sir Hugh Allan and Mr. Abbott. These have been disposed of scriatim. In a published statement of Hincks, he says: "I selemuly declare that I never asked and never obtained, either by loan or gift, any sum of money from Sir Hugh Allan, or from any person on his behalf, or from any other person in connection with the Pacific Rallway." Attorney-General Onimet asserted publicly in the newspapers that he never received any money or promise of money from Sir Hugh Allan on account of the Pacific Company or anything else. The proprietors of La Minerre made affidavit before a justice of the peace that they never had received any money from Sir Hugh, as also did the editors of the same. Mesers. White, the proprietors of The Gazette, not only denied his inuendo as to their purchasability, but got Sir Hugh Allan and Mr. Abbott to deny the attempt to purchase that paper. These contradictions, Ministerial papers aver, tend to invalidate McMuilen's statement in other particulars, as it consists for the most part of reported assertions of Allan. But the main evidence for the defense is that which shows that the money used in the elections had nothing whatever to do with the Pacific charter. This is really the point of the whole charge. Sir Hugh, in his sworn affidavit, says: "I state positively that no money derived from any fund or from any of my former American asso ciates was expended in assisting my friends or the friends of the Government at the recent general elections; that with regard to the construction which appears to be placed upon the statement in the letters referred to as to the preliminary expenses connected with the charter, I state most positively and explicitly that I never made any agreement, or came to any understanding of any kind or description with the Government or any of its members as to the payment of any sum of money to any one or in any way whatever in consideration of receiving the contract for the Canadian Pacific Railway." So likewise Sir Francis Hincks says speaking of what he knew while he was in the Cablnet, "I further state most positively that the Government never entered into any agreement to give the Pacific Railway Charter for monetary considerations of any

The force of the charges against the Government turns upon the interpretation of a letter of the late Sir George Cartier, written 24th August, 1872. That letter reads, "Dear Mr. Abbott: In the absence of Sir Hugh Allan, I shall be obliged by your supplying the Central (Montreal Election) Committee with a further sum of \$20,000 upon the same conditions as the amount written by me at the foot of my letter to Sir Hugh Allan of the 30th ultime." In a postscript, the same letter says, "Please, also, send Sir John A. Macdonald \$10,000 more on the same terms." This is claimed by the Opposition press to point to an agreement in reference to the Canada Pacific Railroad charter. If so, the whole case for the prosecution would his marriage. be proved, but Sir Hugh's statement as given above conflicts with that view of the case. As this is the vital point I shall further quote the receipt given for the \$20,000 which Sir George Cartier asked for: "Received from Sir. Hugh Allan, by the hands of Mr. Abbott, \$20,000 for general election purposes, to be arranged hereafter. according to the terms of the letter of Sir George Cartier of the date 30th July, and in accordance with the request contained in his letter of the 24th inst." This was signed, on behalf of the Central Committee, by Messrs. Beaudry, Starnes, and Murphy. From the wording of the receipt it is evident that these men knew the conditions under which the money was granted, so that their testimony is of some consequence in the matter. These gentleman have written to the editor of The Montreal Gazette the following letter: "Seeing your editorial of yesterday, in which reference is made your chicken from Sir Gebrge Cartier to Sir Hugh Allan, dated 30th July last, which letter is referred to in the letter of Sir George Cartier of date 24th August, published by McMullen, we feel bound to state that we have seen the first-mentioned letter (that containing the cenditions or terms under which the money was had). and that your editorial statement that it has no reference whatever to the Pacific Railway contract is perfeetly correct." Thus, if the statements of Messrs. Beaudry, Starnes, Murphy, Hincks and Alian are to be believed, the money obtained from the latter for election purposes had nothing to do with the charter which Allan afterwards obtained.

That the money was not given for nothing may be safely premised, and I am not very wide of the mark when I say that it was the price of Government support-not to the Allan Pacific Company, but to a rail-road known as the North Shore Railway. You must know that Sir George Cartier was a lawyer, and his firm were solicitors for the Grand Trunk line. The North Shore Railroad was a projected line which proposed to tap the Canada Pacific at Lake Nipissing, and was an enterprise immensely popular among the Lower Canadians. Nevertheless, it was in direct antagonism to the Grand Trunk, and the officials of that line opposed it might and main. Sir George naturally took part with the Grand Trunk, but as Sir Hugh Allan had taken means to control the Montreal elections, and as Cartier was to be one of the Montreal candidates, it is surmised that his opposition to the North Shore Road (of which Allan had the controlling influence) was purchased by the agreement alluded to. This is why I say the Government have been charged on a wrong indict-

#### THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

CHOLERA AT VIENNA-TWENTY DEATHS DAILY-PRIZES TO BE AWARDED TO AMERICANS.

VIENNA, Tuesday, July 29, 1873. In the barracks in the suburbs of this city there have been in one day as many as 200 cases of cholera and 30 deaths. The ravages of the disease have become so extensive that the Government has been compelled to order the removal of the troops to Bruck, a email town 23 miles south-east of Vienna. In this city the number of deaths from cholers is reported at 20 per

There is no doubt that many of the highest prizes for goods exhibited at the Exposition will be awarded to

GEN. VAN BUREN TO HAVE HIS CASE BROUGHT BEFORE CONGRESS-COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE JURORS.

IFROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. VIENNA, July 15 .- Gen. Van Buren, who has

with his family, for Switzerland. He will return to America in the Fall, and as soon as Congress meets he will demand an investigation of the charges against him by a committee of the House of Representatives. PARIT'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE ELECTION FUND | Minister Jay has taken such an active part in working up a case against Gen. Van Buren and in securing his removal that the affair has become a personal issue between the two men, and the defense of the Commis-sioner must necessarily be an attack upon the Minister The investigating committee will not only be called upon to inquire into the conduct of Gen. Van Buren but also into that of Mr. Jay, provided the evidence

falls to establish the guilt of the former.

No matter how many instances of incapacity may be proved, or how much dishonesty on the part of his subrdinates, unless it is shown that Van Buren was him self guilty of malfeasance in office or had knowledge of the rascality of his assistants, he will in the end get the better of his quarrel with the Minister, for nothing but gross want of integrity on his part, fully proved by credible testimony, can justify the treatment be has re ceived at the hands of the President and Secretary Fish at the instance of Mr. Jay. That this treatment was justifiable Mr. Jay is bound in honor to prove. If he fails he will himself be seriously compromised in public estimation. It is believed here that Mr. Jay will be recalled in November, and will thus have an opportunity of appearing before the investigating committee. It would not be surprising if the Vienna scandal revived in Washington should be one of the chief features of the coming session of Congress. An inquiry into the management of the American department, once begun, would certainly extend beyond the acts of the first Commission and of our Minister, and would develop "irregularities" of which no reports have as yet got into the newspapers. Already there are complaints from exhibitors about the make-up of the juries, and it is alleged that the American jurors on several important groups are the relatives or secret representatives of certain exhibitors in those groups.

#### GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S ALLOWANCE. DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-PROTEST OF LONDON, Tuesday, July 29, 1873.

In the House of Commons, this evening, the consideration of the Queen's Message, touching the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, was resumed. Mr. Gladstone was present and made a speech urging the grant of the allowance asked. He referred to the numerous precedents, and set forth the auspicious character of the approaching alliance. Royal marriages, he said, rarely had political or diplomatic significance in these days. But this union, while its was one of mutual affection, would be a new tie between England and what some regarded as a hostile State. It would cause a favorable change in public feeling toward Russia. No time could be more satisfactory for such an alliance than the present. Mr. Gladstone paid a glowing tribute of praise to the Emperor Alexander for the emancipation of the serfs. He then moved that \$125,000 per annum be granted the Prince and Princess, and \$30,000 to the latter in case she survives her husband. In conclusion the Premier deprecated discussion of a character likely to destroy the gracefulness of the act. In the absence of Mr. Disraeli, the Right Hon. Mr.

Ward Hunt seconded the motion. Mr. P. A. Taylor, member for Leicester, said he could not vote for the motion. He regarded the proposition as unwarranted and inexpedient, and declared he should oppose the second reading of the bill wherein the money was appropriated.

Mr. James Holt, one of the members for Lancashire, inquired whether the Grand Duchess Alexandrovana was prepared to conform to the Church of

Mr. Gladstone replied that this could not be required by the Act of Succession, because she could not be an heir to the throne. He added that to push this question would be odious and insulting to the individuals concerned.

Mr. Newdegate, member for North Warwickshire, suggested that as the issue might become theirs, the

question raised was pertinent. After further debate it was agreed that the neces-

sary appropriation bill should be introduced to-In the House of Lords the motion for an annual

allowance to the royal pair was carried unanimously The Republicans of Bristol have issued a manifesto protesting against any increase in the allowance to the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN. RELEASE OF THE BISHOP OF GRANADA-SEVILLA AT-TACKED-BELEASE OF THE VIGILANTE.

Madrid, Tuesday, July 29, 1873. The Bishop of Granada, who was held as a prisoner of the insurgents in that city, has been released.

A dispatch has been received at the War Office announcing that the insurgents have begun an attack upon Sevilla. The Government forces in the city were actively resisting the assault, and were confident of driv-

ing off the insurrectionists.

The Spanish steamer Vigilante, which was seized by the German man-of-war Frederick Charles, has been given up to the Spanish Consul at Gibraltar. The report that the Republican artillerymen in Valen-

cia have joined the insurgents is untrue. Schor Polanca, Minister of the Colonies, and the Deputies from Porto Rico are having conferences for the purpose of discussing the bill providing for the abolition of slavery in Cuba.

A Carlist force which has been laying siege to Berga for several days past, made an attack upon the town, vesterday, but met with a repulse, and have raised the

The United States Vice-Consul at Valencia announces that two of the vessels seized by the insurgents have sailed from that port with troops for America.

The loyal troops in Sevilla moved against the insurgents yesterday. After two hours' fighting, they gained and held the leading strategic points in the city. It is will be completely overpowered.

A conference by telegraph has been going on between President Salmeron and the Valencia insurgents. The latter appear to be disposed to surrender. Gen. Makenna leaves Madrid to-morrow to take command of the army in Catalonia.

Schor Castelar has recovered from an indisposition which confined him to his house a few days, and attended a council of Ministers to-day.

BAYONNE, Tuesday, July 29, 1873.

Don Carlos has arrived at Leiza in Navarre, 17 miles north-west of Pampeiuna.

The Carlists are concentrating before the town of Logrono, capital of the province of that name, and an

attack will probably be made soon. One hundred and seventy curés and other clergymen have fled from Spain and sought refuge on French terri-

Many small bands of Carlists have appeared on the Spanish coast, near the French frontier, to protect vessels landing arms and ammunition. MALAGA, Tuesday, July 29, 1873.

The fighting between the soldiers and insurgents was severe all yesterday and to-day. The insurgents occupied the Churches San Fleta, San Nicolas, and San Martin, and the Plaza Major, which was strongly barricaded. The troops advancing, yesterday, along the Alemada suffered severely from the rebels on the Puerta del Mar and in the Citadel. After some sharp fighting there was a parley, but it came to nothing. Fighting was renewed, and still continues. The losses are heavy, 160 men being dead already. It is reported that over 300 barricades are erected in the heart of the city.

Paris, Tuesday, July 29, 1878. The German Government has promised the Spanish Minister at Berlin to instruct Capt. Werner to release the Spanish steamer Vigilante.

MEXICAN POLITICS.

THE TEPIC REVOLUTION ENDED-DISAFFECTION OF SENOR MEJIA.

City of Mexico, July 19 .- The Government been staying at Vosian, a watering place near this city.

bas received disputches confirming the report that the results of the efforts of his friends to famous revolutionist, Lozada, had been taken prisoner

by the National troops. He was captured on the 14th inst. The Tepic revolution is about ended The Government is arranging to send 6,000 troops to

reenforce the army in the Rio Grande.

Minister Melia declares that he will not support the Government in its "dictatorial" powers. He is charged with holding revolutionary caucuses at the house of Santa Scalla, a son-in-law of the late President Juarez.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY. ADOPTION OF TREATIES OF COMMERCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND BELGIUM-MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT

MACMARON PROROGUING THE ASSEMBLY, VERSAILLES, Tuesday, July 29, 1873. In the Assembly to-day the Treaties of Commerce with Great Britain and Belgium, concluded by

the Duke de Broglie, were approved. A message from President MacMahon, proroguing the Assembly, was received and read. The President says he will answer for the preservation of order during the recess, and will insure the maintenance of respect for the authority of the Assembly. He points out the happy results of concord between the Government and the Assembly, among which he specifies the passage of the bill for the reorganization of the army. Alluding to the evacuation of the soil by the German troops now fast approaching completion, he makes a grateful acknowledgment of the and praises the Eastern Department for their heroism, and the French people for their patriotism and abnegation in the protracted trial they have undergone. The country, he adds, will never cease to feel a sense of its ing that the colored people are at last rising to take the dignity when it remembers what a price it has paid for peace. But noisy manifestations of joy over the event should not be indulged in. Peace is the first necessity. and the Government is resolved to maintain it. Assurances are received daily of the sincere amity of the

foreign Powers. The President closes his message by declaring that he will confinue the policy indicated by the frequent and

manimous votes of the Assembly. At the conclusion of the reading there were cheers from the Right and Center benches.

The Permanent Committee of the Assembly has resolved to sit once every two weeks during the recess. An amendment offered by the Left, making the sittings weekly, was rejected. The Committee holds its first regular session on the 13th prox.

CELEBRATION AT HEART'S CONTENT. SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAYING OF THE CABLE TELEGRAPH.

HEART'S CONTENT, Newfoundland, July 29 .-The seventh anniversary of the opening of telegraphic communication between America and Europe was celebrated yesterday on board the Great Eastern and on

There was a very spirited race between three boats of the Great Eastern, twelve oars each. Then followed a race between the officers of the Great Eastern and the Heart's Content telegraph staff, which was won by the former. The stewards of the Great Eastern challenged the short, and were defeated. Other boat races succeeded, and tub races in the harbor, with foot races on shore made the day pass pleasantly.

In the evening, a concert was given on board the Great Eastern, creating great enthosiasm. The weather was superb, and everything passed off without accident.

CONDITION OF THE RUSSIANS IN KHIVA. ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, July 29, 1873. Official dispatches from Gen. Kauffmann report that tranquillity prevails in Khiva. The health of the troops is good. The transportation of the enfran-chised slaves to Persia and elsewhere has begun.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Prince Bismarck has granted permission to the Good Templars to establish lodges in Prussia.

Henri Rochefort is again to be examined by physicians. If his condition warrants it, he will be sent off in the next convict ship. Prince Jerome Napoleon has asked for

The Colonial Government of Queensland, Australia, has offered, through its agent in London, to

pay the passages of 1,000 skilled laborers from Great Britain to the colony. There are six candidates in Greenwich for the vacancy in the British House of Commons occasioned by the death of Sir David Salomous. As four are liberals, the Conservatives will probably carry the

The anniversary of the independence of Peru was celebrated at Hampton, England, on Monday, by a grand dinner. The Hon. R. C. Schenck, the United States Minister, and other prominent gentlemen were

A resolution censuring Mr. Scudamore, operintendent of the Postal Telegraph Service, for an alleged misappropiation, failed to pass the British House of Commons, yesterday, by a vote of 161 Nays to

The vessel which landed a cargo of Remington rifles at Fontarabia is one which several times ran the blockade of the Southern ports of the United States during the late war. On this occasion sie was commanded by an Irishman and manned by an English crew.

## EDUCATION.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION OF NEW-YORK UNIVER-

ALBANY, July 29 .- The tenth annual University Convocation of this State began this morning in the Assembly Chamber. There was a large attendance of persons interested in the cause of education, including a number of ladies. The Convocation was called to order by Chancellor John V. L. Pruyn, who was attired in the robes of his office, and prayer was offered by the Rev. W. D. Wilson of Cornell University. The Chancellor then delivered his annual address, after which Prof. D. S. Martin of Rutgers Female dress, after which Prof. D. S. Martin of Rutgers Fermale College read a paper on "The Relations of Christian Educators to the Scientific Problems of the Present Day," Other papers were read by Prof. Wilson of Cornell University on "Differentials and the Methods of Finding Them;" "On Modern Education," by Prof. Cornelius O'Leary of Manhattan College; "Principles and Methods of Education," by Prof. Joseph R. Buchanau of the Eclectic Medical College; and on "The Science of International Law, with reference to Peace Arbitrations," by the Rev. Dr. Miles of Boston.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF GERMAN TEACHERS. St. Louis, July 29 .- The German Teachers' Convention organized last night by the election of a full list of officers, with W. N. Hailman of Louisville Prestdent. The object of this Convention is the promotion of general educational interests, the discussion of new systems of teaching, and the abolition of those which have proved unsatisfactory.

THE MOORE MURDER STILL INVOLVED IN MYSTERY.

MEMPHIS, July 29 .- Notwithstanding the verdict of the Coroner's jury, last evening, and the preva-lent suspicion that Mrs. Moore and her nephew, Joseph Manson, had some connection with the murder of Frank Moore, there is no evidence to connect them with the assassination. They are out on \$5,000 ball each, but un less some further clue is obtained by to-morrow morning, when the examination takes place, they will undoubtedly be discharged, as there is a general opinion that the verdict of the jury at the inquest was premature, and without evidence to substantiate it.

#### THE INDIANS HOSTILE IN DAKOTA.

YANKTON, July 29 .- The surveying party in charge of Licut. Wooley arrived here last hight, having been fired into by a war party of about 50 Sioux Indians of the Yankton Nai band, from Fort Thompson, under the lead of a chief named Quilted Fan. This occurred about 200 miles directly north of here, on the James River, the Indians declaring that the lands belonged to them, and that they would not allow them to be sur-

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

DUBLIN, Va., July 22 .- Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, a bridal couple from Montgomery County, on their way to Pulaski Alum Springs, while crossing Cloyd's Mountain in a buggy, the horse took fright and ran over a precipice 170 feet high. A tree on the way saved them from going to the bottom. The bride had her collar-bone and ankie dislocated, her teeth knocked out, and she was otherwise badly injured. The groom was also soverely bruised.

MOVEMENTS OF THE IOWA TRAIN ROBBERS. Kansas Cirr, July 29 .- It is reported that the Iowa railroad robbers crossed the Missouri River some 20 or 30 miles below here, and are now at their rendez-Your in Jackson County,

has no knowledge whether the report is well founded, it WASHINGTON, It is well known that large numbers of our citizens, including members of the District Government, have long held that as Congress has exclusive jurisdiction over this District, it should exercise it, and that the District could be much more effectively and cheaply governed by a commission than in any other way. That this will be brought about some day we have no doubt, and it is not unlikely, indeed, that this will be the entering wedge in changing the form of municipal government throughout the country. Municipal affairs in New-York City are now virtually performed by commissions created by the State Legislaure. So far as this District is concerned, the present form of government, despite some cumbrous and unnecessarily expensive features, mas had a mission and fluess for carrying out the great work of improvement needed with tremendous energy and thoroughness. Their task accomplished, the future work of control is greatly samplified, and can be done at a minimum expense and with a small number of officials. But whatever may be the future form of government for the District, incre can be no doubt, we believe, that the present government will be heartily goad to be relieved of the ardinous labors and responsibilities of their position at the carriest possible moment.

SENATOR SUMNER AND THE COLORED PEOPLE. HE REMINDS THE COLORED CITIZENS OF THE DIS-

TRICT OF COLUMBIA OF THEIR DUTIES-THE DANGERS OF APATHY-MIXED SCHOOLS JUST AND NEEDFUL. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, July 29.—Senator Sumner intends to cave for Boston Thursday. This afternoon he ad dressed the following reply to a note of congratulation and gratitude recently received from the leading

colored citizens of the District: WASHINGTON, July 29, 1873. GENTLEMEN: I am henored by your communication of July 20, in which, after congratulating me upon returning health and expressing your sincere hopes that I may resume my labors in the Senate, there to take up again the cause of equal rights, you mention that the colored citizens of Washington are now engaged in agitating what you properly call "A Common ool System for all Children." I desire to thank you for the good will to myself which your communication exhibits, and for your hopes that I may again in the Senate take up the cause of equal rights. Health successful negotiations of President Thiers to that end. itself is valuable only as it enables us to perform the duties of life, and I know no present duty more commanding than that good cause into their own hands, because through them itstriumph is certain, but they must be in earnest; they must insist and labor; then labor and insist again; only in this way can indifference, which is worse even than stubborness or opposition, be overcome. The open for can be met. It is hard to deal with that duliness which feels no throb at thought of opening to all complete equality in the pursuit of happiness. Permit me to remind ou, gentlemen, that living at the National capital you have a peculiar responsibility. In the warfare for equal rights you are the advance guard, sometimes the foriorn your own immediate good, but because through you the ole colored population of the country will be bene fited. What is secured for you will be secured for all, while if you fall, there is small hope clsewhere. Do not forget, and let this thought arouse you to increased exertion, that your triumph will redound to the good of all. The District of Columbia is the place where all great reforms born of the war have begun. is the experimental garden and nursery where all generous plants have been tried. Emancipation, colored suffrage, the right of colored persons to testify and the right to ride in street cars-all these began here, and I remember how well they were all encountered. On the abolition of Slavery we were solemnly warned that riot, confusion, and chaos would cusue. Emancipation took place, and not a voice or sound was heard except of peace and gladness. I was soberly assured by eminent politicians that if colored persons were allowed to vote there would be a massacre at the polls. Then, again, colored testimony was deprecated, while it was insisted that the street cars wou be ruined if opened to colored persons. But all those changes demanded by simple justice have been in every but those who would establish slavery again who would drive colored citizens from the who would exclude him from the court-room; who would shut him from street car; and now all objections are revived and made to do service again in order to defeat the effort for Common Schools, being schools founded on the very principle of equal rights recognized in the elective franchise, in the court-room and the street car. If this principle is just for all the latter, and nobody says the contrary now, why hesitate to apply it to education! How often we are enjoined to train the child in the way he should go, why then compel him, in those tender years, to bear the ban of exclusion ! Why at that early period, when impressions are received for life, impose upon him he must be trained to that self-respect without which there can be no true manhood, but this can be only by removing all ban of exclusion, and every badge of inferiority by color. As old objections are revived, so again do I present the great trafh announced by our fathers in the Declaration of Independence "that

will injure the schools, I reply this is contrary to ex-

dren, according to the genius of republican institutions,

has been found excellent in influence; and I farther reply, by insisting now, as I always do, upon that justice

to an oppressed race which has been too long delayed, and which never fails to be a well-spring of strength

and happiness, blessing all who help it and all who re-

ceive it. Feeling as I do on this question, you will understand that I cannot see without regret any opportunity

neglected of advancing the cause especially among the colored citizens. On this they should be a unit.

Wherever the question presents itself, whether in Con-

gress or in the legislative chambers of the District or Popular Assembly there should be a solid vote

against any discrimination on account of color. It is

ng to their desires, but no fluespun theory or techni-

cality should be allowed to prevall against command

ing principles. Accept my best wishes, and believe me,

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE NEW TRADE DOLLAR.

Dr. Linderman, of the mints and assay offices, re

urned from Philadelphia last evening, bringing with

him several specimens of the new trade dollar, coined a

the Philadelphia Mint. New-York capitalists have de

used principally in trade transactions with China.

Dies were transmitted a few days since to the mints at

San Francisco and Carson City, whence the first ship-ment to the Orient will be made by the steamer of the

1st of August. The Mexican dollar, which has hitherto

been the staple specie commodity in commercial trans-

actions between San Francisco and the East, has in con

sequence of the manipulation of Euglish capitalists who

control the Mexican banks, been reduced in weight and

size so as to render its value materially less than that hitherto attached to it, the effect of which will be to

give the new trade dellar paramount importance in commercial transactions and to force it on the money

markets of the East. The Mexican dollar now is at a

premium of 8 per cent, but the new trade dollar will

command more than that. About 1,000 trade dollars

have been struck off, but they have been principally ab-

THE TEXAS GOVERNORSHIP.

Texas politicians and Federal officials are again assembling in Washington. Gen. Jack Hamilton, Post-

master Clark of Galveston, and State Senator Taylor

arrived yesterday, and Gov. Davis is expected from the

North to-morrow, Gov. Davis's opponents state that

their presence at this time has no political significance,

but that the campaign in Texas is growing constantly

more earnest and spirited. Davis's friends will make a

determined effort to secure his nomination at the State

Convention which meets at Dallas on the 16th of August,

while the policy of the other wing of the party will be to

in order to profit by the divisions which are expected in

the Democratic ranks. Throckmorton, on whom Davis's

opponents expected to consolidate their votes, declines

to accept the nomination under any circumstances, and

no satisfactory substitute has yet been provided. Apart

DEATH OF DR. JAMIESON.

several scientific institutions in this country. Prof.

Orton, formerly of Vassar College, now prosecuting dis-

coveries along the Valley of the Amazon, will write a

biography of Dr. Jamieson, whose death is attributed

GOVERNMENT.

favor of a new mode of government by a Commission,

and the support of the public school system.

to exposure while climbing Chimboraso.

adjourn the Convention without making a nomination

sorbed by parties curious to see new coin.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 29, 1873.

gentlemen, your faithful friend, CHARLES SUMNER.

easy for lawyers and politicians to flud excuses ac

ans held a caucus to-night. Most of the evening was

tion of a full ticket.

spent in an interchange of opinion as to the prospects for success in this new party movement, and while all the speakers hoped for success several of the most prominent among them declared they did not expect uccess this year, but were willing to wait for the future. all men are created equal." Admitting this prin-A resolution indorsing the Liberal State Executive Committee in changing the time of the Liberal Convenciple as a rule of conduct, the separation of children in public schools on account of color, is absolutely indefensible. In abolishing it we simply tion from the time first selected was, after a long discussion, laid on the table. A number of speakers argued bring our schools into conformity with the requirements that the time had come when the Liberal Republican of the declaration. To the objection that this change

party, as a distinct organization, should be abandoned, Resolved. That we heartily join with the Democrats of Alien County and all others who choose to participate in the formation of a new party to deal with living issues, and unite with them in the adoption of a platform and the nomination of a ticket.

Col. Lowe of Dayton, in the course of remarks favoring this new party movement, said that he was fully satisfied, from personal knowledge, that Senator Thurman was at heart in favor of this new party, but did not openly say so, because he felt he was impotent to bring up the masses of the Democratic party to its support. Col. Lowe said he hoped some high-minded Democrat would be chosen to head the ticket to be nominated to-morrow. The sentiment was heartily applauded.

#### THE FIRE RECORD.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE BALTIMORE FIRE. BALTIMORE, July 29 .- The official report of the Fire Inspector places the number of destroyed by fire last Friday at 113, among which were 64 three-story brick houses, 23 two-story brick houses, 18 our-story brick houses, 2 churches, 3 school-nouses, 4 restaurants, 3 boarding bouses, and 4 stables. An official estimate of the loss has not yet been made.

THE FIRE IN THE NEW-JERSEY WOODS. PHILADELPHIA, July 29 .- The rains of yesterday extinguished the fires that had for several days een raging in the woods along the line of the Camden and Atlantic City Railroad. For a distance of 20 miles the ravages of the fire can be seen in the blackened trunks of trees in detached patches. In several instances corn-fields and orchards have been burned, but farm-houses escaped through the exertions of the citizens.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT. BUFFALO, July 29.-The Niagara Falls train of the Eric Railway came in collision with a passenger train on the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad about 7 o'clock this evening, at Clin ton-st. crossing, about two miles out of the city. Two persons, Mrs. Dooley of Elmira and the city. Two persons, Mrs. Dooley of Elmira and Mrs. Pierce of Buffalo, are supposed to be fatally injured, some 10 or 12 others were injured, but not seriously. The escape from death of the passengers on the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia train was miraculous. The Eric train struck the rear end of the hind passenger coach of the other train, knocking the end off and throwing the car off the track. The injuries to the passengers were caused by the rolling over of the car. Each Company throws the blame of the accident on the other. An investigation by the authorities here only can determine where the fault lies. Most of the injured passengers proceeded with the train. Those seriously hurt were brought to Buffalo and received medical aid.

CHOLERA RAVAGES. MEMPHIS, July 29 .- The Union City (Tenn.) Courier of the 25th inst., reports that there were 29 teaths from cholers during the week in that village and

immediate vicinity. DUBLIN, Va., July 20 .- Private advices received here from Jonesborough, Tenn., state that the cholera has appeared there in a virulent form.

### TRAGEDY IN TENNESSEE.

from personal quarrels the issues which will enter into MEMPHIS, July 29 .- A. B. Hale, a respectable the canvass are the revival and maintenance of the itizen, was shot through the heart and killed at Cuba. State credit, the extension of internal improvements, a village in this county, yesterday, by Richard Gay. An old fend had existed between them for years, and on meeting at the village it was renewed, with the result stated. After shooting Hale, Gay jumped on his horse and escaped. News has been received at the Smithsonian Institute of the death at Quito, Ecuador, on June 21, offDr. Witham Jamieson, a celebrated botanist, and correspondent of

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ....James Green, a fisherman, was seized by a shark in Cassapeake Bay on Mooday, and so severely injured that his

leg had to be amputated.

In Boston yesterday Capt. De Laroy of the schooler E. b. Philips was held in \$10,000 ball for total on a charge of amuggling gis from St. Pierre to Marbischead.

In Albany, yesterday, Edward H. Lamerenu, a technic on the Central indices flavor theirwed, had one of his legs cut of by an engine. His family over theirwed, had one of his legs cut of by an engine. His family over Middletows, Orange County. THE REPORTED ABOLITION OF THE NEW DISTRICT

The Washington Star this evening, in commenting on the report that the officials of this District were in .... Chris Tritus, a negro, has been imprisoned in Memphis Jall for outraging, July 18, Arx Prinadrich, a widow residing at Repier, Tenn. He fell asleep after committing the crime, and was emily conjugate. favors the idea in a long editorial. After saying that it

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SCHEMES.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST IMPORTERS. THE CLERK OF EDWARD RORKE & CO. SAID TO HAVE

MADE FICTITIOUS ENTINES TO BETRAY HIS EM-

PLOYERS-THE DEFENSE OF THE FIRM. The recent seizures by Special Agent Jayne of the books of importing houses for alleged violations of the Revenue Laws has excited much comment in commercial circles, and it is freely charged that in some instances seizures have been made through conspirac with employés on very slight evidence, and apparently for no other reason than to exact heavy sums to compromise the suits begun in the name of the Government. The proceedings in the case of Edward Rorke & Co., importers of crockery, china, and glassware at No. 40 Barchay-st., and published exclusively in the TRIBUNE several days ago, are said to be specially outrageous. The firm is one of the oldest in the city, having transacted business for more than 40 years, and until the present proceedings were

began no one had ever impugned its good name.

Until about a year ago, one of the members of ithe firm transacted its Custom-house business. The invoices and entries were sworn to by him. As customary, slips were exhibited showing the charges for transportation from Tonstail, England, the place where most of the goods in which this house deals are manufactured, to Liverpool, and from thence to this port. Nearly a year ago the members of this firm went to England, leaving a elerk named Clark in charge of the business here. power of attorney was given to a Custom-house broker named Demarest to attend to the Custom-house business. The foreign invoices and entries were in charge of Clark. These on being forwarded from Tunstall came, in the absence of the firm, into his hands. It is alleged, and will be the defense of the firm in the suits now pending, that the charges for trans-portation from Tunstali were nitered by Clark to a sofficient extent to defraud the Government out of about \$150 on a total shipment of \$30,000 worth of goods, and these false invoices were presented at the Customhonse, while the real charges were entered in red ink in the invoice book in the store. After a sufficient number of these entries had been made to make out a good case against the firm, Clark pretended to his employers that he had had a difficulty with his wife, and that it would e necessary for him to leave the city. The arm parted with him with regret, giving him a present on his

It is now charged by the firm that instead of leaving New-York, as he said he intended. Clark communicated with Special Agent Jayne, and obtained from the latter a written agreement that he was to receive one-quarter of the sum obtained from the firm; but the story of the written agreement" is not generally credited. Mr. Jayne, as is further alleged, procured one of his employés to act as informer against the firm; their books were seized and a suit begun to recover the penalty for the offense with which the firm was charged. This statement the firm professes to be able to substantiate if the case is ever brought to trial. A careful examination of the pooks of the firm for several years shows no irregu larities of any kind except during the period when Clark had charge of the business.

A DEFEATED SWINDLE REVIVED.

TOM MURPHY'S PROPOSED APPRAISERS' DEPARTMENT TO BE RENTED-THE CUSTOM-HOUSE RING FAV-ORING THE PROJECT-CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES.

Readers of The Tribune will remember that some time since there was published in these columns a scheme whereby Thomas Murphy and his assotiates expected to derive a handsome profit by purchasing a large piece of property at Laight and West-sts., and selling is to the General Government at a great advauce, for public storage and other purposes. This insummation of the scheme at the time, but it is now understood that the project has been revived with even greater determination than before. The property in question is a brick building at-Laight and West-sts., which was formerly used as a sugar ware house orrefinery. The building is dilapidated and ill ventilated, the several floors being very circumscribed and with low ceilings. Before the scheme to transfer it to the Government was conceived the building was offered at prices ranging from \$350,000 to \$500,000, but when the Custom-house King took the matter into consideration it was resolved that the Government should pay \$1,000,000 for it. Subsequent negotia tions, however, resulted in the reduction of the figures

It is understood now that specifications of the building have been forwarded to Washing has been unnder advisement, and that the proposition is to lease the building to the Government at an enormous rental. The disadvantages of the building and location are apparent to all who have seen it, the merchants declaring that in addition to the great tax upon Government for the rental, there will be a permanent drain upon the resources of the merchants who, situated reote from the building, will be obliged to pay enorme

sums for cartage to Custom-house favorites, and others. In the absence of Collector Arthur, application was made to Acting Collector Leydecker for Information concerning the contemplated lease or purchase of them.
Mr. Leydecker said that the matter had been the subject of correspondence between the owners of the building and the Government authorities at Washington, but nothing had been accomplished as yet, and there would probably be no result before next May. He believed the building and location would be more desirable thanthe present Public store and Appraisers' office, and after some alterations had been made it would be very con. ventent. He understood that the owner of the property was Mr. Spofford, who had promised to put it into shape for use. He supposed that if the Govern-ment decided to enter the building, it would first lease it at a fixed sum per annum with the privilege of purchasing it within a specified time, as it had done in the matter of the present Custom-house. Mr. Leydecker said that before any purchase like this could be conammated, it was necessary to go through a great amount of preliminary detail, a portion of which would be a formal application by the Collector for the property and much correspondence with the Treasury IN partment. The Collector had made no application, and the correspondence as yet was outside of his office.

# THE RING CASES,

A CLERICAL BLUNDER IS SAID TO HAVE VITIATED AN

scaped a new indictment through a stupid blunder, or

INDICTMENT. A report is current that Wm. M. Tweed has

design on the part of some official. It is said that Mr. Peckham, Mr. O'Conor, and others, engaged in the prose-cution of Mr. Tweed, determined to obtain fresh indictments against him, and for that purpose again brought Andrew J. Garvey before the General Sessions Grand fraudulent bill from the city for \$126,707 59 in accordance with instructions given him by Tweed and other members of the Ring. The bill purported to be for additional alterations of the Aqueduct from Ninety-third to Onehundred-and-thirteenth-st., and is dated Sept. 19, 1879. Items are given of materials, tools and labor furnished; and their correctness is certified to by Wilson Small, Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, and by Wm. M. Tweed, Commissioner of Public Works. Attached is the acknowledgement of Andrew J. Garvey that he received a warrant for the amount from Richard B. Connolly, Controller. "Department of Public Works" is written across the face of the bill. It is said that Garvey testified that the bill was totally fraudulent, as he had never done any work on the Aqueduct or furnished any material for it, and that ha had presented the bill under orders from the Ring leaders. He had received the money in full from Ingersoll, to whom he afterward, on the same day, gave his check for \$95,000. On this testimony the Grand Jury ordered an indictment against Tweed, Ingersoll, and Wm. E. King, Tweed's private secretary; but when the bill of indictment was returned for the signature of the

foreman, the name of Tweed was omitted, and the mis-take, if such it was, was not rectified. Ingersoil and King having fied, the new indictment is worthless. It having been intimated that Assistant District-Attorney Allen was responsible for lukewarmness in prosecuting indictments against certain persons, he told reporter yesterday that he had taken no action without the sanction of District-Attorney Phelps. It was the custom in the office to examine the bills ordered by the Graud Jury, and if they found any which could not be sustained, to say so. This was all that he could tar